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Disclosure of Interest: R. Cordtz: None declared, P. Højgaard Speakers bureau: UCB and Celgene, K. Zöbbe: None declared, L. Dreyer Speakers bureau: UCB and MSD

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2018-eular.5342

SAT0708

WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH AND REPRESENTATIVENESS OF AN ONLINE HEALTH COMMUNITY AND A PATIENT ORGANISATION POPULATION WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Background: Studies requiring large numbers of participants usually recruit from hospital clinics or general practice registers. These recruitment methods are expensive, time consuming and often fail to reach recruitment targets. One method to overcome these limitations is to recruit patients directly through the internet or patient organisations. However it is not known how willing people would be to take part in different types of research and how representative participants would be of the target population.

Objectives: To describe: 1) the willingness of users of an online health community (HealthUnlocked.com (HU)) with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) to participate in research, 2) the representativeness of HU users and patient organisation members (National Rheumatoid Arthritis Society (NRAS)) with RA compared to the general RA population identified from a UK primary care research database (the Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CPRD)).

Methods: A pop-up survey was embedded on HU to determine users' willingness to participate in different types of research, demographics (age, gender, employment, postcode and ethnicity) and disease duration. NRAS provided a dataset of their members' demographics and disease characteristics. People with RA were identified from the CPRD, to represent the general RA population. Willingness and characteristics of those willing to take part in research was tabulated. The characteristics of HU users and NRAS members were compared to the characteristics of the RA cohort from CPRD.

Results: The HU survey was live for 74 days between May and August 2016 and had 1 00 112 pop-ups. 2647 people clicked on the pop-up, 900 people agreed to take part, 750 respondents had RA, of whom 135 did not provide age and gender resulting in 615 responses available for analysis. Over 80% of users were willing to complete questionnaires of different lengths, from a single questionnaire taking up to 1 min to complete, to multiple questionnaires over a number of months. 74% were willing to wear an activity tracker and 63% to use an app. Just over half (53%) were willing to take part in trials that involved visits to clinics (figure 1). Younger users were more willing to take part in all types of research, with 2% to 17% difference between those aged less than 65 years and those 65 years or over. Compared to those 65 years or over, 2% more of those aged less than 65 years were willing to complete multiple questionnaires over a number of months and 17% more were willing to provide information via an app. HU users were younger than NRAS and the general RA population (Age <55 years HU: 49%, NRAS: 23%, CPRD: 23%). Both HU and NRAS had more females, 88% and 85%, respectively, compared to CPRD 70%. A total of 61% HU participants were diagnosed in the years 2010–2016 compared to 25% in NRAS and 37% in CPRD.

Conclusions: Participants surveyed online show high rates of willingness to participate in research studies. While broadly representative of the general RA, they

were younger and more recently diagnosed and these population differences should be considered during study design.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2018-eular.2193

SAT0709

SUBCLINICAL HEPATITIS C VIRUS INFECTION IN EGYPTIAN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOLOGIC DISEASES: A MULTI-CENTRE STUDY

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Background: Egypt has the highest prevalence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) in the world. In 2015, the prevalence of HCV RNA was found to be 7.0%.⁽¹⁾ The prevalence of HCV was studied in Rheumatoid arthritis in few studies,^(2,3) but to our knowledge, no previous work studied it in other rheumatologic patients.

Objectives: This study aims at detecting the prevalence of subclinical HCV infection in different rheumatologic disease groups in Egypt.

Methods: Consecutive patients with different rheumatologic diseases from seven- geographically different- rheumatology departments were prospectively studied. None of the patients was known to have previous HCV infection. Patients' serum samples were screened for the presence of anti-HCV antibodies. Patients with positive serology were further evaluated for the presence of HCV ribonucleic acid by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR).

Results: 1454 rheumatic patients (1242 (85.4%) women, 212 (14.5%) men) with mean age[SD] of 43.7 [12.7] years were included in this study. Both anti-HCV serology and HCV RNA were positive in 124 patients (8.5%). Positive PCR for HCV was significantly higher in the age group of 40 to <60 years (p<0.0001) versus other age groups. No statistically significant difference in HCV PCR positivity was found in relation to gender, specific rheumatologic disease, comorbidities or disease duration among studied patients. AST and ALT serum levels were significantly higher in the HCV PCR positive patients (p<0.0001 and p=0.002 respectively).

Geographic area	Anti HCV PCR Positive No=124 (8.5%)	Total No. No=1454	P value P1
Assiut	48 (9.5%)	504 (34.7%)	0.947
Tanta	14 (6.9%)	202 (13.9%)	
AL-Behera	14 (9.6%)	146 (10.0%)	
Cairo	24 (6.9%)	346 (23.8%)	0.053
Aswan	10 (8.2%)	122 (8.4%)	
Sharkeya	14 (10.4%)	134 (9.2%)	
Diagnosed Diseases			P2
-Rheumatoid arthritis	82 (8.4%)	974 (67.1%)	0.053
-Systemic Lupus erythematosus	10 (5.1%)	196 (13.5%)	
-Scleroderma	0 (0.0%)	38 (2.6%)	
-Behcet's Disease	2 (3.7%)	54 (3.7%)	0.924
-Crystal arthropathy	4 (8.7%)	46 (3.2%)	
-Others	26 (18.1%)	144 (9.9%)	
Disease duration			P3
<5 years	44 (8.1%)	546 (37.6%)	0.924
5–10 years	52 (9.0%)	578 (39.8%)	
>10 years	28 (8.5%)	330 (22.7%)	

Table (1): Number and percentage of positive HCV PCR and statistical significant differences among geographic areas (P1), among different diseases (P2), and between age groups(P3)

Conclusions: The detection of subclinical HCV infection in 8.5% of rheumatologic patients in Egypt with significant higher level in the middle age group, draws attention to the importance of screening for HCV in such population for early detection and intervention.

Disclosure of Interest: None declared

DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2018-eular.4266